No. CV.] THE [JULY 26, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1788. [VOL. III

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffil's
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white callimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab ſtrip'd ſpinning.
Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff kittinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and nerſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Tabbis
Tully and lettered gartering
Quilty binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childrens do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fine Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt coat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japan. ned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder boxes and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & brufhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & riddling do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth brufhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & brufhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops complete
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hatt

Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales

Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Grid irons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Peſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Allſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves

Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs.
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candles, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit a continuation of the public favor by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at the next Orphans Court at Greenſburgh, a Tract of LAND, containing two hundred and ſixty four acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Armſtrong township, on a branch of Black Lick creek, adjoining lands of Thomas M'Crea and John Welſh: the above has been ſurveyed and returned. Taken in execution as the property of William Graham and David Shearer, at the ſuit of William Perry, eſquire, and to be ſold by

JOHN GIBSON, Coroner.

Weſtmoreland county, July 15, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers with pleaſure again preſent to the public the Pittſburgh Gazette, in its large ſize; being diſappointed in receiving paper, they were obliged to reduce its ſize, which they now intend to make up, by giving ſome papers extraordinary to cloſe the ſecond year. They flatter themſelves that thoſe who are in arrears for papers, will ſee the neceſſity of diſcharging ſpeedily their reſpective balances, which will enable them to carry on their buſineſs with credit to themſelves, and ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers.

A regular poſt being now eſtabliſhed between the city of Philadelphia and this place, it will be in their power to give to the public every tranſaction of importance which may happen in Europe, and inform them of every occurrence worthy of remark which may take place in any of the United States, together with the intelligence this Weſtern Country affords, will, they hope, make the Pittſburgh Gazette worthy the attention of every independent citizen on this ſide the Alleghany Mountain.

JOHN SCULL
JOHN BOYD.

Weſtmoreland county, Roſtraver township, July 11, 1788.

WHereas my wife Catharine Kennedy, has been theſe two years and better ſtriving to take away my character, and that of ſome of my neighbours falſely and maliciouſly, and will not live in peace and her duty with me, and has ſued me for a ſeparate maintainance, and has entered into law without my knowledge or advice, and greatly againſt my intereſt, by which means ſhe is likely to deſtroy both her own living and mine, and is daily ſtriving to enter into new ſuits of law. I therefore take this method to forwarn all perſons whatever, not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN KENNEDY, Senior.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Cro's Keys, corner of Third and Cheſnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has erected a large ſtable in Dock ſtreet, for the purpoſe of extending his buſineſs, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the beſt of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very loweſt rates. For the information of all that chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom he acquaints them that horſes are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/6 per night for hay, and per quart for oats. All horſes by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the houſe as reaſonable as poſſible.

N. B. Any gentleman intending to ſtay any length of time in this city, can be boarded at as reaſonable a rate as in any boarding houſe.

From the Pennſylvania Gazette, dated June 11.

To the Honorable the Convention of the State of New York.

BY the permiſſion of Divine Providence, and from that large proportion of freedom which has been diſpenſed to the United States, your honorable body is very ſoon to deliberate on the nature and conſequences of the propoſed federal conſtitution. The performance of a duty ſuch as this is the moſt dignified temporal act of human nature. The temper and diſpoſitions, therefore, with which it ſhould be undertaken, ought to be as pure as thoſe with which a pious man would approach the temple of the Deity. Moderation, candor, patience, mutual deference, and a kind conciliating ſpirit, ſhould ſuggeſt and govern every thought, word and deed.

The preſent addreſs will go to you from another ſtate — not diſtated by any perſon from whoſe views or connexions in your internal politics you may have entertained well grounded apprehenſions, but totally unknown to every citizen of your commonwealth. The object of it is not a reconſideration of the ſubject at large, but an examination into a few important particulars, and an attempt to look forward to ſome future conſequences.

The manner in which the powers of the propoſed conſtitution will be inveſted in the federal executive and legiſlature, is the firſt point that preſents itſelf to our minds. Will the houſe of repreſentatives be named by little corrupt boroughs? No, for there muſt be 30,000 electors to ſend one. Will they be ſelf elected? No, for every citizen whom the ſtate legiſlatures will permit to elect the moſt democratic branch of their ſeparate governments, will have a right to ſay who ſhall repreſent him in the federal houſe. The creation of that houſe is immediately by the voice of the people. If they ſhall ſay, of this man be our federal repreſentative, he will be ſo.

Will the ſenators, our ſecond branch, as in each

an idiot or an, or an aged villain, whose long life has been devoted to the ruin of his country, have, as in England, an indefensible right to a seat in the senate? No, for the elections of the members of that house is assigned to the state legislatures, whom the people themselves will chuse. Surely we cannot fear to trust the state legislatures with the choice of our federal senators. We shall chuse those bodies freely and cautiously, with a view to this and other important duties. If we elect wise and honest men as our state representatives, they will chuse wise and honest men for our federal senators. Were the people at large to chuse the senators, then the government would be termed consolidated or national, and not federal. The state legislatures would not have that separate branch of representation and legislation, which is necessary to maintain their independency and the federal quality of government. It would be an improper and dangerous abridgment of the powers of the state governments to take the election of the senate out of their hands, yet even that power comes to them only with the consent and by the agency of the people, exercised originally in person. Can a citizen of any one of the states be restrained or prevented from giving his voice for the federal representatives, or for those who are to elect the senators, president or vice president? Will any man hold the office of a representative, a senator or president, by any means but the votes of the people first given directly in his favor, or given for those who shall elect him to his office? On this point we may surely affirm, that all the powers of the federal government flow, through a very short channel, from the sacred fountain of the people.

A simple but very important remark on the exercise of a power thus fately created is, that when a law shall be made by that power, which concerns the people, it will equally affect the lives, liberties and property of the federal representatives, senate and president. A most comfortable fact, and an effectual restraint on human folly and wickedness, against which government is intended to provide.

Some gentlemen of your state have believed, that however free the government may be, it is still exceptionable, as being consolidated and not federal. Permit me to ask your dispassionate attention to a few plain facts in the constitution itself.

The federal government contains no power to prohibit or punish the most atrocious murders or immoral crimes, nor to fix the qualifications which are to entitle their constituents to elect; they cannot appoint one militia officer, nor train the national militia; they cannot take any step towards the election of a senator, representative or president; they cannot erect or regulate courts for the determination of civil causes between citizens of the same state, or for the punishment of crimes committed within the jurisdiction of any state, nor can they appoint or commission any state officer, civil or military. What nation is there now existing whose government cannot do these things? What nation can exist, if these things are not done and provided for? Does it not therefore follow, that the several members of the confederacy (i. e. the several state governments) must, as heretofore, do these and many other matters of a like nature, which are necessary to the good order, and even to the existence of society. Before we dismiss this point, it will be necessary to attend very particularly to one more fact relating to it. The sovereign power of altering and amending the constitution, or supreme law of the American confederacy, does not lie with this federal legislature, whom some have erroneously apprehended to be supreme. That power, which is truly and evidently the real point of sovereignty, is vested in the several legislatures and conventions of the states, chosen by the people respectively within them. The federal government cannot alter the constitution, but the representative bodies of the states, that is their legislatures and conventions, only can execute these acts of sovereign power.

From the foregoing circumstances results another reflection equally satisfactory and important, which is, that as the federal legislature cannot effect dangerous alterations which they might desire, so they cannot prevent such wholesome alterations and amendments as are now desired, or which experience may hereafter suggest. Let us suppose any one or more alterations to be in contemplation by the people at large, or by the state legislatures. If two-thirds of those legislatures require it, Congress must call a general convention, even though they dislike the proposed amendments, and if three fourths of the state legislatures or conventions approve such proposed amendments, they become an actual and binding part of the constitution, without any possible interference of Congress. If then, contrary to the opinion of the eight adopting states, the federal government should prove dangerous, it seems the [illegible] will have a full and uncontroulable power to alter its nature, and render it completely safe and useful.

It cannot be doubted that a great majority of your honorable house think a federal constitution for the United States of America expedient and highly necessary. The object of their desires then must be to obtain the best that can be devised, but not to be disappointed in procuring it. Let me respectfully request of those who wish the proposed plan amended, that they seriously consider how much more easy it will be to obtain those amendments under the forms of the constitution itself, than by previously attempting another general convention. Three-fourths of the states concurring will ensure any amendments, after the adoption of nine or more; but at present all must concur, or we lose not only the amendments desired, but unfortunately the union itself, and with that the prosperity of the country and the peace and happiness of the people. Will it not be better to ratify a constitution which was formed by men chosen by the state legislatures and the people, and which secures to the people and their state representatives full power to alter and amend it, and which provides that it shall not be altered by any other authority?

Should the proposed constitution not take effect, there can be little doubt but that a vigorous and serious plan of co-operation will be adopted by Connecticut and New Jersey, to secure a share of your impost, in proportion to their consumption of your imports. They will have no occasion to appeal to arms. Cheaper and more effectual modes of procedure may be adopted. Their respective legislatures have already commenced a war of laws in the case of the light house, and the small craft. It is impossible for any vessel bound to or from New-York to determine whether she may or may not be obliged to anchor in Sandy-hook road: that place belongs to Jersey, and were they to pass a law that every vessel which should anchor therein should pay a duty of two and an half per cent. on all her goods, and a tonnage of one third of a dollar, to a collector who should be fixed there, it would be impossible to prevent the operation of the law. Congress at present have no power to prevent such a law, and Jersey might truly urge that all vessels that go into your ports pay such duties. Both Connecticut and Jersey might also pass acts at the same time, imposing exactly the same duties on all goods imported from states which are, or from time to time shall be, laid on articles of the same kind imported into your state from foreign countries. They might also prohibit any shallops or small craft from going into their ports from yours without a special permission, at the time of granting which all the force of oaths, bonds, securities, &c. might be previously required for the due and faithful reporting of all goods imported in them. The combined spirit of interest and resentment would sharpen the ingenuity of their legislatures, and a few strict laws might be easily framed, that would either cut up your lucrative communication with them, or compel you to grant them a share of the impost. They would have no occasion to use force: but shou'd you hastily appeal to arms, we may venture to affirm, without derogating from the prowess of your citizens, that the militia of Connecticut and New Jersey would not be contemptible antagonists. These ideas are by no means held out with a view to alarm. They are delivered with sincerity and respect. Indeed we cannot suppose there is the least danger of the matter taking that turn. The contest must be entirely conducted by the legislatures of the suffering states, whose legal measures, if properly taken, cannot be rendered abortive.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON. April 23.

PRIVATE letters from Vienna mention, that the Austrians being desirous of returning some Turkish prisoners whom they found difficult to subsist, received for answer from the Turkish commanders as follows: "That they disclaimed cowards, who preferred being taken to dying honorably with arms in their hands; that if the Austrians did not think proper to give them provisions, they were at liberty either to cut their throats, or to suffer them to die with hunger, that it was useless ever to expect a cartel, since they were firmly resolved never to make any prisoners, nor give quarter to any whom they should find with arms in their hands."

The prohibition published in the Gazette of Tuesday, that no English [illegible]men should leave the kingdom to serve on board [illegible] foreign ships of war without the permission of [illegible]vernment, has given rise to much speculation. A message was sent a few days since by the marquis of Carmarthen, to Mr. Thornton, that government would not allow any English seamen to navigate the transports that had been contracted for by the Russian minister to transport their troops, which has produced a representation and a visit from count Woronzow both to Mr. Pitt and the marquis of Carmarthen. He stated, that government had been very active in watching the present occasion, at the same time that they had allowed English sailors to navigate the frigates that had lately sailed for the service of the Turks. The answer to this was, that ministry knew nothing of the circumstances, and therefore take no cognizance of it. And thus the matter at present stands.

The Jews resident in Rome, have offered to the Pope a very enormous sum, if his holiness will allow them to turn the stream of the Tyber, and clear the bed of the river; presuming that they will then find immense riches in statuary, coins, and other things. This, however, is much opposed by the cardinals Bogromee and Albany, who have presented a memorial to the Pope, stating in the first place, that they believe is impracticable, the great danger there will be of occasioning a plague in consequence of the stench that will arise in the hot season of the year from the bed of the river. These reasons will probably occasion the scheme to be rejected.

The marquis de Luzerne has been instructed by the French ministry to require some explanatory reasons from our court relative to the regiments intended for India.

The shallow pretext of the Spaniards for their present naval armaments begins to be seen through at last, even by our short sighted rulers; and remonstrances against them are about to be presented by Mr. Eden: the objection to the Russian fleet passing the Mediterranean, was a political tub thrown out for the amusement of the British whale, and has succeeded so far, as to enable the house of Bourbon to encrease their marine, contrary to the spirit of the last treaty.

The parliament of Thoulouse, who have long and gallantly stood up in the defence of their privileges, exerted themselves so much of late against the Letters de Cachet, that orders were sent down to seize the president! This was done; but before the officer could convey away his prisoner, a numerous multitude rose, and contrary to the remonstrance of the president himself, released him. In the evening, the president returned of his own accord to the officer, and begged he would obey the king's commands; but the officer, alarmed by the menaces of the people, who had declared their in defence of their privileges, thus attacked, they would readily meet death, excused himself from taking the president along with him; and returned to Paris, to report the issue of his orders.

The prosecution of Mr. Hastings, which commenced in fire, is likely to terminate in smoke, depending at present, like the siege of uncle Toby, upon the effluvia of a tobacco pipe.

May 6. The 80,000 Turks, sent from Constantinople to Ockskow, have been ordered to march towards the frontiers of Poland, in order to join the other troops to oppose the Austrians and Russians.

On the 7th ult. there was a smart engagement, within three leagues of Choczim, between 3000 Turks and 700 Austrians. The resistance of the latter was so vigorous and persevering, as to oblige the Infidels to retire with great loss, the christians having 70 men killed, and 150 wounded.

May 16. A report is in circulation, that the king of France having summoned the parliament of Paris surrounded them with five regiments of Swiss guards and made the whole nobility prisoners. There is probably some truth in this report, as the foreign papers a few days ago, announced a decisive step is likely to take place against the parliament on the 8th of this month.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 21.

"All communication between this place and the territories of the emperor of Morocco is at an end. No English vessel is now admitted into his ports, nor are the English allowed to carry merchandize or letters by land. The emperor has made a demand of the court of England of 10,000 barrels of gun powder, requiring likewise that they send this as a present from him to the Porte. The following is a copy of the curious letter he sent all the consuls at Tangiers on the 8th inst."

"In the name of God! To all the Consuls. Peace to him who followeth the right way.

"Know ye, that for these 30 years, that we have observed the conduct of the English, and studied their character, we have always found that they never kept their word. We never could give into their character, because they have no other than that of telling lies. We are acquainted with the character of other christian nations; we know

an idiot of ar, or an aged villain, whose long life has been devoted to the ruin of his country, have, as in England, an indefenſible right to a ſeat in the ſenate? No, for the elections of the members of that houſe is aſſigned to the ſtate legiſlatures, whom the people themſelves will chuſe. Surely we cannot fear to truſt the ſtate legiſlatures with the choice of our federal ſenators. We ſhall chuſe thoſe bodies freely and cautiouſly, with a view to this and other important duties. If we elect wiſe and honeſt men as our ſtate repreſentatives, they will chuſe wiſe and honeſt men for our federal ſenators. Were the people at large to chuſe the ſenators, then the government would be termed conſolidated or national, and not federal. The ſtate legiſlatures would not have that ſeparate branch of repreſentation and legiſlation, which is neceſſary to maintain their independency and the federal quality of government. It would be an improper and dangerous abridgment of the powers of the ſtate governments to take the election of the ſenate out of their hands, yet even that power comes to them only with the conſent and by the agency of the people, exerciſed originally in perſon. Can a citizen of any one of the ſtates be reſtrained or prevented from giving his voice for the federal repreſentatives, or for thoſe who are to elect the ſenators, preſident or vice preſident? Will any man hold the office of a repreſentative, a ſenator or preſident, by any means but the votes of the people firſt given directly in his favor, or given for thoſe who ſhall elect him to his office? On this point we may ſurely affirm, that all the powers of the federal government now, through a very ſhort channel, from the ſacred fountain of the people.

A ſimple but very important remark on the exerciſe of a power thus ſafely created is, that when a law ſhall be made by that power, which concerns the people, it will equally affect the lives, liberties and property of the federal repreſentatives, ſenate and preſident. A moſt comfortable fact, and an effectual reſtraint on human folly and wickedneſs, againſt which government is intended to provide.

Some gentlemen of your ſtate have believed, that however free the government may be, it is ſtill exceptionable, as being conſolidated and not federal. Permit me to aſk your diſpaſſionate attention to a few plain facts in the conſtitution itſelf.

The federal government contains no power to prohibit or puniſh the moſt atrocious murders or immoral crimes, nor to fix the qualifications which are to entitle their conſtituents to elect; they cannot appoint one militia officer, nor train the national militia; they cannot take any ſtep towards the election of a ſenator, repreſentative or preſident; they cannot erect or regulate courts for the determination of civil cauſes between citizens of the ſame ſtate, or for the puniſhment of crimes committed within the juriſdiction of any ſtate, nor can they appoint or commiſſion any ſtate officer, civil or military. What nation is there now exiſting whoſe government cannot do theſe things? What nation can exiſt, if theſe things are not done and provided for? Does it not therefore follow, that the ſeveral members of the confederacy (i. e. the ſeveral ſtate governments) muſt, as heretofore, do theſe and many other matters of a like nature, which are neceſſary to the good order, and even to the exiſtence of ſociety. Before we diſmiſs this point, it will be neceſſary to attend very particularly to one more fact relating to it. The ſovereign power of altering and amending the conſtitution, or ſupreme law of the American confederacy, does not lie with this federal legiſlature, whom ſome have erroneouſly apprehended to be ſupreme. That power, which is truly and evidently the real point of ſovereignty, is veſted in the ſeveral legiſlatures and conventions of the ſtates, choſen by the people reſpectively within them. The federal government cannot alter the conſtitution, but the repreſentative bodies of the ſtates, that is their legiſlatures and conventions, only can execute theſe acts of ſovereign power.

From the foregoing circumſtances reſults another reflection equally ſatisfactory and important, which is, that as the federal legiſlature cannot effect dangerous alterations which they might deſire, ſo they cannot prevent ſuch wholeſome alterations and amendments as are now deſired, or which experience may hereafter ſuggeſt. Let us ſuppoſe any one or more alterations to be in contemplation by the people at large, or by the ſtate legiſlatures. If two-thirds of thoſe legiſlatures require it, Congreſs muſt call a general convention, even though they diſlike the propoſed amendments, and if three fourths of the ſtate legiſlatures or conventions approve ſuch propoſed amendments, they become an actual and binding part of the conſtitution, without any poſſible interference of Congreſs. If then, contrary to the opinion of the eight adopting ſtates, the federal government ſhould prove dangerous, it ſeems the [illegible] will have a full and uncontrouleable power to alter its nature, and render it completely ſafe and uſeful.

It cannot be doubted that a great majority of your honorable houſe think a federal conſtitution for the United States of America expedient and highly neceſſary. The object of their deſires then muſt be to obtain the beſt that can be deviſed, but not to be diſappointed in procuring it. Let me reſpectfully requeſt of thoſe who wiſh the propoſed plan amended, that they ſeriouſly conſider how much more eaſy it will be to obtain thoſe amendments under the forms of the conſtitution itſelf, than by previouſly attempting another general convention. Three-fourths of the ſtates concurring will enſure any amendments, after the adoption of nine or more; but at preſent all muſt concur, or we loſe not only the amendments deſired, but unfortunately the union itſelf, and with that the proſperity of the country and the peace and happineſs of the people. Will it not be better to ratify a conſtitution which was formed by men choſen by the ſtate legiſlatures and the people, and which ſecures to the people and their ſtate repreſentatives full power to alter and amend it, and which provides that it ſhall not be altered by any other authority?

Should the propoſed conſtitution not take effect, there can be little doubt but that a vigorous and ſerious plan of co-operation will be adopted by Connecticut and New Jerſey, to ſecure a ſhare of your Impoſt, in proportion to their conſumption of your imports. They will have no occaſion to appeal to arms. Cheaper and more effectual modes of procedure may be adopted. Their reſpective legiſlatures have already commenced a war of laws in the caſe of the light houſe, and the ſmall craft. It is impoſſible for any veſſel bound to or from New-York to determine whether ſhe may or may not be obliged to anchor in Sandy-hook road: that place belongs to Jerſey, and were they to paſs a law that every veſſel which ſhould anchor therein ſhould pay a duty of two and an half per cent. on all her goods, and a tonnage of one third of a dollar, to a collector who ſhould be fixed there, it would be impoſſible to prevent the operation of the law. Congreſs at preſent have no power to prevent ſuch a law, and Jerſey might truly urge that all veſſels that go into your ports pay ſuch duties. Both Connecticut and Jerſey might alſo paſs acts at the ſame time, impoſing exactly the ſame duties on all goods imported from ſtates which are, or from time to time ſhall be, laid on articles of the ſame kind imported into your ſtate from foreign countries. They might alſo prohibit any ſhallops or ſmall craft from going into their ports from yours without a ſpecial permiſſion, at the time of granting which all the force of oaths, bonds, ſecurities, &c. might be previouſly required for the due and faithful reporting of all goods imported in them. The combined ſpirit of intereſt and reſentment would ſharpen the ingenuity of their legiſlatures, and a few ſtrict laws might be eaſily framed, that would either cut up your lucrative communication with them, or compel you to grant them a ſhare of the impoſt. They would have no occaſion to uſe force: but ſhou'd you haſtily appeal to arms, we may venture to aſſert, without derogating from the prowеſs of your citizens, that the militia of Connecticut and New Jerſey would not be contemptible antagoniſts. Theſe ideas are by no means held out with a view to alarm. They are delivered with ſincerity and reſpect. Indeed we cannot ſuppoſe there is the leaſt danger of the matter taking that turn. The conteſt muſt be entirely conducted by the legiſlatures of the ſuffering ſtates, whoſe legal meaſures, if properly taken, cannot be rendered abortive.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON. April 13.

PRIVATE letters from Vienna mention, that the Auſtrians being deſirous of returning ſome Turkiſh priſoners whom they found difficult to ſubſiſt, received for anſwer from the Turkiſh commanders as follows: "That they diſclaimed cowards, who preferred being taken to dying honorably with arms in their hands; that if the Auſtrians did not think proper to give them proviſions, they were at liberty either to cut their throats, or to ſuffer them to die with hunger, that it was uſeleſs ever to expect a cartel, ſince they were firmly reſolved never to make any priſoners, nor give quarter to any whom they ſhould find with arms in their hands."

The prohibition publiſhed in the Gazette of Tueſday, that no Engliſh [illegible] men ſhould leave the kingdom to ſerve on board [illegible] f foreign ſhips of war without the permiſſion of [illegible] vernment, has given riſe to much ſpeculation. A meſſage was ſent [illegible] days ſince by the marquis of Carmarthen, to Mr. Thornton, that government would not allow [illegible] Engliſh ſeamen to navigate the tranſports that had been contracted for by the Ruſſian miniſter to tranſport their troops, which has produced a repreſentation, and a viſit from count Woronzow both to Mr. Pitt and the marquis of Carmarthen. He ſtated, that government had been very active in watching this preſent occaſion, at the ſame time that they had [illegible] Engliſh ſailors to navigate the frigates that [illegible] ately ſailed for the ſervice of the Turks. The [illegible] to this was, that miniſtry knew nothing of the circumſtances, and therefore take no cogniſance of it. And thus the matter at preſent ſtands.

The Jews reſident in Rome, have offered to the Pope a very enormous ſum, if his holineſs will allow them to turn the ſtream of the Tyber, and cleſe the bed of the river; preſuming that they will then find immenſe riches in ſtatuary, coins, and other things. This, however, is much oppoſed by the cardinals Bogiomco and Albany, who have preſented a memorial to the Pope, ſtating in the firſt place, that they believe is impracticable, the great danger there will be of occaſioning a plague in conſequence of the ſtench that will ariſe in the hot ſeaſon of the year from the bed of the river. Theſe reaſons will probably occaſion the ſcheme to be rejected.

The marquis de Luzerne has been inſtructed by the French miniſtry to require ſome explanatory reaſons from our court relative to the regiments intended for India.

The ſhallow pretext of the Spaniards for their preſent naval armaments begins to be ſeen through at laſt, even by our ſhort ſighted rulers; and remonſtrances againſt them are about to be preſented by Mr. Eden: the objection to the Ruſſian fleet paſſing the Mediterranean, was a political tub thrown out for the amuſement of the Britiſh whale, and has ſucceeded ſo far, as to enable the houſe of Bourbon to encreaſe their marine, contrary to the ſpirit of the laſt treaty.

The parliament of Thouloufe, who have long and gallantly ſtood up in the defence of their privileges, exerted themſelves ſo much of late againſt the Lettres de Cachet, that orders were ſent down to ſeize the preſident! This was done; but before the officer could convey away his priſoner, a numerous multitude roſe, and contrary to the remonſtrances of the preſident himſelf, reſcued him. In the evening, the preſident returned of his own accord to the officer, and begged he would obey the king's commands; but the officer, alarmed by the menaces of the people, who had declared that in defence of their privileges, thus attacked, they would readily meet death, excuſed himſelf from taking the preſident along with him; and returned to Paris, to report the iſſue of his orders.

The proſecution of Mr. Haſtings, which commenced in fire, is likely to terminate in ſmoke, depending at preſent, like the ſiege of uncle Toby, upon the effluvia of a tobacco pipe.

May 6. The 80,000 Turks, ſent from Conſtantinople to Ockzkow, have been ordered to march towards the frontiers of Poland, in order to join the other troops to oppoſe the Auſtrians and Ruſſians.

On the 7th ult. there was a ſmart engagement, within three leagues of Chocſim, between 3000 Turks and 700 Auſtrians. The reſiſtance of the latter was ſo vigorous and perſevering, as to oblige the Infidels to retire with great loſs, the chriſtians having 70 men killed, and 150 wounded.

May 16, A report is in circulation, that the king of France having ſummoned the parliament of Paris ſurrounded them with five regiments of Swiſs guards, and made the whole nobility priſoners. There is probably ſome truth in this report, as the foreign papers a few days ago, announced a deciſive ſtep as likely to take place againſt the parliament on the 8th of this month.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 21.

"All communication between this place and the territories of the emperor of Morocco is at an end. No Engliſh veſſel is now admitted into his ports, nor are the Engliſh allowed to carry merchandize or letters by land. The emperor has made a demand of the court of England of 10,000 barrels of gunpowder, requiring likewiſe that they ſend this as a preſent from him to the Porte. The following is a copy of the curious letter he ſent all the conſuls at Tangiers on the 8th inſt."

"In the name of God! To all the Chriſtians. Peace to him who followeth the right [illegible]

"Know ye, that for theſe 30 years [illegible] we have obſerved the conduct of the Engliſh [illegible] ſtudied their character, we have always [illegible] that they never kept their word. We never [illegible] dive into their character, becauſe they have [illegible] other than that of telling lies. We are acquainted with the character of other chriſtian nations [illegible]

that ever was. Their word: but a nation like the English, of which there is no knowing the character who know not how to keep their word, and who only can tell lies, does not deserve that we should speak or write any thing to them; for according to our religion a lie is the most abominable of all vices. Their ambassador, Curtis, told us, that he had orders from his court, that the ships built on our slips, and which we were to send to Gibraltar, should be there completely fitted out. In consequence of which, we sent those ships to Gibraltar, provided with every thing necessary, and with money, but he sent back our ships, and nothing was done to them; but what offends us most is, that he even sends back the ships which we had sent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abdulhamed, whom God preserve. After this, it is not necessary to add more.

"On the 17th of the moon Jumadilala, of the year 1782, that is Feb. 25, 1788."

American Occurrences.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

The following gentlemen are appointed to represent the commonwealth of Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States for one year, commencing November next:

The Honorable John Adams, Nathaniel Gorham, Theodore Sedwick, Samuel A. Otis, and George Thatcher, esquires.

Extracts from the Journal of Congress,

Monday, June 2, 1788.

According to order, the house was resolved into a committee of the whole, and after some time the president resumed the chair, and Mr Otis reported, that the committee of the whole had taken into consideration the subject referred to them, and agreed thereon to report,

"That in their opinion it is expedient that the district of Kentucky be erected into an independent state, and therefore they submit the following resolution: That the address and resolutions from the district of Kentuckey, with the acts of the legislature of Virginia therein specified, be referred to a committee consisting of a member from each state, to prepare and report an act for acceding to the independence of the said district of Kentuckey, and for receiving the same into the union as a member thereof, in a mode conformable to the articles of confederation."

Tuesday, June 3, 1788.

Congress took into consideration the report made yesterday from the committee of the whole, and on the question,

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

June 12, 1788

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a petition from John Buchanan and other invalids, and who were ordered to take into consideration the invalid establishment:

Resolved, That each state shall have credit in its general account with the United States for such sums as became due to the invalids before the first day of January, 1783, and which have or shall be paid to them by the state; and for such sums as became due to invalids from the said first day of January 1782, inclusive, to the first day of January, 1788, and which have been or shall be paid to them by any state, the state shall have credit in the existing specie requisitions of Congress, and for sums that may so become due after January, 1788, and be paid by any state, the state shall have credit in the specie requisitions of Congress which may hereafter be made.

Resolved, That no person shall be entitled to a pension as an invalid, who has not or shall not before the expiration of six months from this time make application therefor, and produce the requisite certificates and evidence to entitle them thereto.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, July 26.

Late accounts from the falls of Muskingum mention, that on Saturday the 12th instant, before sunrise, a party of Chippawa and Ottawa Indians (supposed to be the party of plunderers mentioned in the paper of the 19th) attacked the people at that [illegible] and killed two soldiers, [illegible] a negro man belonging to Mr. David Duncan [illegible] Indians [illegible] tal others wounded, and were finally beat off without any other loss to our people. There having been no account of any other party out since, and letters of the 8th from the Five Nations arrived to the superintendant, informing him that their chiefs were gone on to the place where the whole of the Indians are to collect to go to the intended treaty, it is hoped there will be no further interruption or mischiefs done by such parties.

The last Philadelphia papers inform us, of a grand federal procession which took place there on the 4th instant, expressive of their joy on the adoption of the new frame of government by ten states. It was attended by all the public officers, the different military corps, the merchants, mechanics, &c. to the number of 17,000. They proceeded through several of the principal streets in the city to the front of Bush hill, where an elegant oration was delivered by James Wilson, Esquire. A cold collation having been provided, the company refreshed themselves, drank a number of toasts, and then retired in peace and sobriety to their respective homes. We are credibly informed that the expence attending the above amounted to 4000 dollars.

Extract from the Journal of Congress.

New York, July 2, 1788

The state of New-Hampshire having ratified the constitution transmitted to them by the act of the 28th of September last, and transmitted to Congress their ratification, and the same having been read, the president reminded Congress that this was the ninth ratification transmitted and laid before them; whereupon,

On motion, ordered, That the ratifications of the constitution of the United States, transmitted to Congress, be referred to a committee to examine and report an act to Congress for putting the said constitution into operation, in pursuance of the resolutions of the late federal convention.

Appointed same day, Mr. Carrington, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Tucker.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property which was intended to be sold this day at the house of A. Tannehill, consisting of Thirty-two Lots of Ground at the point, upon which is erected a Still-house, Malt-house, Stables and other buildings. Two tracts of land on Squaw run and the Alleghany river, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh, in the depreciation district. One tract of land on the Coal-hill opposite Pittsburgh, containing about 25 acres, with a ferry and suitable buildings.

Two tracts of land in the New Purchase near the Alleghany and county of Northumberland, upon one of which is erected a Sawmill. The said sale is postponed until Tuesday next, the 29th inst. on account of a mistake taking place of the time of sale at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia—at which time the terms of sale will be made known by

WILLIAM TURNBULL, attorney for the late company of Turnbull, Marmie & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1788.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1764, served as a private in his Britannic majesty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the same capacity to the West Indies, where he died in the year 1784, possessed of a considerable property, and by his last will and testament bequeathed the same to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two sons, who were born in the said town of Halifax, and lately resided there, and also Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the said John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that satisfactory information of the whole transaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Messrs. Brymer and Feither; at New York to Thomas Pope, esq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Lett'a court.

Any who may have in their power to give satisfactory information with respect to the above persons, or any of them, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The printers in the West Indies, and the states of America, are desired to insert the above advertisement, and the charges of the same will be [illegible]

Simon Fishbaugh,

FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER,

BUYS and sells on commission, bills of exchange on Europe and the West-Indies, bank stocks, stocks of the United States of America; such as the different denominations of public securities (called final settlement certificates) and the different emissions of paper money, emitted since July 1776, of such as bears any discount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on deposits sufficient for the punctual re-payment, or on deposit of any kind of final settlement certificates, or public securities of the United States at their real value.

Keeps an office for the purchase and sale barter and exchanging real estates, ground rents, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, so as to accommodate buyers and sellers. In some cases gives a very considerable credit on the sale of real estates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of instruments of writing.

Procures freight for vessels on a short notice, and hires vessels on charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact sums of shilling state money of the year 1781, or the emission of 1785, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennsylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776, or certificates for payment of lands now taking up, as also certificates for the payment of lots in the reserved tracts of the state of Pennsylvania, on the most moderate terms of any, the different species of paper money and certificates exchanged for a small discount so as to accommodate strangers and others; Pennsylvania, New-York, and Maryland interest dollar money bought.

Country people living at a distance and coming to this city with quantities of their produce; such as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c. &c. will be informed of the highest prices, and conducted to the safe purchasers and true dealers for the ready disposal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or cash, on a reasonable commission.

The subscriber, by a punctual attention to the several duties which he undertakes, and a scrupulous regard to the interest of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of those who may from time to time have occasion for his services, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

*** Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods stored, free of all charges, if sold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth-street, five doors above Market-street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

As soon as one hundred subscribers can be procured,

A Circulating Library,

Will be opened in the town of Pittsburg: The following are the terms:

1st. THIS Library will consist of five hundred well chosen books, catalogues of which will be given to each subscriber, gratis.

2nd. Every subscriber to pay the sum of twenty shillings per annum, in specie, one half at the time of subscribing, the remainder at the expiration of six months.

3d. No subscriber to keep any book longer than fifteen days, nor to take out more than two books at a time, except where subscribers dwell at a distance, in which case a sufficient allowance will be made.

4th. In case any book is returned abused the person so returning it to pay for whatever damage it may have sustained.

5th. The proprietor engages to furnish to the subscribers all the new publications of America, the different Magazines, Museums, &c. throughout the continent, and all the political or other pamphlets, published in, or interesting to, the state of Pennsylvania.

Those who wish to become subscribers are requested immediately to send in their names to the subscriber at the printing office.

John Boyd.

23d March, 1785

JANE BEE, widow, enters a caveat against accepting a survey, and granting a patent to James Brison for a tract of land in Westmoreland county, alledging that she has a right by virtue of a location granted to William Allen the first day of the lottery, the 3d day of April, 1769.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

John Lukens, Esq; Survr. Genl.

Copy.

21st April, 1788.

The first Monday in June next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties in this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

Copy.

4th June, 1788.

It appearing to the board of property that James Brison had not given sufficient notice, I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in September next for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat they having at least thirty days notice.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

The subscriber being in consequence of the above caveat prevented from getting a patent for a tract of land for which he hath a warrant and survey, and not being able to give personal notice to Jane Bee, as is above required, inasmuch as he neither knows who she is or where she lives; takes this method of giving public notice of the time and place appointed by the honorable the board of property of Pennsylvania, for a hearing of the parties on the caveat.

JAMES BRISON.

June 23, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a bay mare, 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star and stroke down the face, branded on the near buttock with a stirrup. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Patch's ferry, or to captain O'Hara, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

July 2, 1788.

RAN away from Greensburgh, the 20th of June, a negro Man, about 45 years of age, lost some of his force teeth, It is thought he will either go to the Indians or down the river. Whoever secures said negro, and brings him to Greensburgh goal, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

July 2, 1788.

TO BE SOLD.

A Tract of Land situate on the waters of Miller's run in the county of Washington, containing 171 acres and 107 perches, and allowance, bounded by lands of Matthew Atcheson, William Black, David M'Rory, and David Reed Part payment will be taken in produce, and time given for part of the purchase money. Apply to the subscriber at the new mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

July 3, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Washington county, on the 16th of May last, a grey Horse, about 13 hands high, paces, trots and canters, marked on the near buttock R B but the mark is scarcely perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away,

June 15, 1788. DANL. SHAWHAN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles up the river from Red Stone, Old Fort, about the 15th of May last, two mares and a yearling colt; one is a bay about 9 or 10 years old, lame in her off hind foot. the colt is sucking her, branded with I W, but it is very dull. The other is a chesnut sorrel, with a star in the forehead, she is lame in the near shoulder, and about 11 years old. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Fayette county, 28th June, 1788.

N. B. The bay mare has a bell stamped with *R. Brown.*

WHEREAS we the subscribers having at Hannas town, and other places, without any just cause, ridiculed John M'Kee and his family, by saying things we ought not to have said, for they were good friends to us in our distress; we do by these presents, give John M'Kee from under our hands, that we have belied him and will do so no more, before the witnesses. Given under our hands this 29th day of April, 1782.

his
WILLIAM † M'CLAY
mark.
her
MARGARET † M'CLAY
mark.

Present.
Paul Spear.
his
Jacob § Tovebaugh
mark.

I hereby caution all persons from trusting on my account, Margaret Huss, otherwise Jacob, my wife, she behaving in a very unbecoming manner, by absenting herself from my bed, and taking up with one Richard Millen. Given under my hand at Fort M'Intosh, the 31st of June 1788.

his
Christian † Jacob
mark.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his hatting shop in Mercersburgh, a general assortment of coarse and fine hats, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, and gives a generous price for good wool, peltry, &c.

JOHN M'MURDY.

Mercersburgh, May 1, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of Peter Ankeney, in Bedford county, Milford township, a white and red spotted COW, with both horns bored, and a halfpenny cut under the left ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. June 12.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons who have mortgaged their estates to the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that their payments were due on the first day of November last; therefore, all those persons who are now found delinquent, will be proceeded against as the law directs, unless payments are made immediately.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,]
ROBERT SMITH,] Trustees.
ROWLAND EVANS,]

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788.

N. B. The Loan Office is now kept in the State house up stairs, Philadelphia.

BOATS

FOR SALE.

AT Elizabeth Town on the Mononga-hela, may now be had, KENTUCK Boats of different dimensions; where also for the future, Boats of every construction and size may be had, at as low a price as any on these waters. To prevent the detention of travellers so frequent on this river, for want of boats, the proprietor has erected a Saw Mill and Boat Yard on the premises, where timber is plenty, and four of the best boat builders from Philadelphia, are constantly employed.

This town is situated on the east side of the Monongahela, between Red Stone Old Fort, and Pittsburgh, about an equal distance from each, and is six miles above the mouth of Yough; the place where it stands was formerly called the Mob Store. The best rout to it from Bedford, is by Bonnet's tavern, from thence the Glade road to Cherry's mill, thence to Budd's ferry on Yough, thence to captain Peterson's, and from thence a good road to Elizabeth town, where travellers may be accommodated with houses to deposit their goods in, and be supplied with provisions of every kind, at a reasonable price; another singular advantage attending this place is, that boats are never detained for want of water, having always enough to go into the Ohio, which is but twenty miles distant.

Those who would wish to be supplied as above, may know the terms by applying to

S. BAYARD, Proprietor,
on the premises.

Elizabeth Town, June 4, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Washington county. For particulars Apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonsburgh, on Chartiers creek.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, at his Sawmill one mile below the point from Pittsburgh, will saw boards on shares, or give a generous price for rafts of saw logs brot down the rivers to the mouth of the creek, and will rent on very easy terms, on the bank of the river and creek, a convenient spot of ground for a boat yard and store house. May 28, 1788.

THE subscriber requests that those indebted to him, will immediately make payment, if they delay, this will be the only notice they will receive, before a suit is commenced. He is sorry to observe, that his long indulgence to many has been ill requited.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittsburgh, 9th June, 1788.

BY virtue of an order from Charles Campbell, Esquire, lieutenant of Westmoreland county, I am directed to call on the inhabitants for all the public arms within Pitt and Franklin townships. I have therefore to request all such as have any public arms in their possession, to deliver them to the subscriber, that he may be enabled to get them repaired; all those who neglect to deliver, or who conceal any such property, may expect to be proceeded against agreeable to law.

A. TANNEHILL, Lieut. Col.

June 3, 1788.

23d March, 1785

JANE BEE, widow, enters a caveat against accepting a survey, and granting a patent to James Brison for a tract of land in Westmoreland county, alledging that she has a right by virtue of a location granted to William Allen the first day of the lottery, the 3d day of April, 1760.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

John Lukens, Esq; Survr. Genl.

Copy.

21st April, 1788.

The first Monday in June next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties in this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

Copy.

4th June, 1788.

It appearing to the board of property that James Brison had not given sufficient notice, I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in September next for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat they having at least thirty days notice.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

The subscriber being in consequence of the above caveat prevented from getting a patent for a tract of land for which he hath a warrant and survey, and not being able to give personal notice to Jane Bee, as is above required, inasmuch as he neither knows who she is or where she lives; takes this method of giving public notice of the time and place appointed by the honorable the board of property of Pennsylvania, for a hearing of the parties on the caveat.

JAMES BRISON.

June 23, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a bay mare, 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star and stroke down the face, branded on the near buttock with a stirrup. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Path's ferry, or to captain O Hara, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

July 2, 1788.

RAN away from Greensburgh, the 20th of June, a negro Man, about 45 years of age, lost some of his foree teeth, It is thought he will either go to the Indians or down the river. Whoever secures said negro, and brings him to Greensburgh goal, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

July 2, 1788.

TO BE SOLD.

A Tract of Land situate on the waters of Miller's run in the county of Washington, containing 171 acres and 107 perches, and allowance, bounded by lands of Matthew Atcheson, William Black, David M'Rory, and David Reed. Part payment will be taken in produce, and time given for part of the purchase money. Apply to the subscriber at the new mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

July 3, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Washington county, on the 16th of May last, a grey Horse, about 13 hands high, paces, trots and canters, marked on the near buttock R B but the mark is scarcely perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away,

June 15, 1788. DANL. SHAWHAN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles up the river from Red Stone, Old Fort, about the 15th of May last, two mares and a yearling colt; one is a bay about 9 or 10 years old, lame in her off hind foot, the colt is sucking her, branded with I W, but it is very dull. The other is a chestnut sorrel, with a star in the forehead, she is lame in the near shoulder, and about 11 years old. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Fayette county, 28th June, 1788.

N. B. The bay mare has a bell stamped with R. Brown.

WHEREAS we the subscribers having at Hannas town, and other places, without any just cause, ridiculed John M'Kee and his family, by saying things we ought not to have said, for they were good friends to us in our distress; we do by these presents, give John M'Kee from under our hands, that we have belied him and will do so no more, before the witnesses. Given under our hands this 29th day of April, 1782.

his
WILLIAM † M'CLAY
mark.
her
MARGARET † M'CLAY
mark.

Present.
Paul Spear.
his
Jacob § Tovebaugh
mark.

I hereby caution all persons from trusting on my account, Margaret Huss, otherwise Jacob, my wife, she behaving in a very unbecoming manner, by absenting herself from my bed, and taking up with one Richard Millen. Given under my hand at Fort M'Intosh, the 31st of June 1786.

his
Christian † Jacob
mark.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his hatting shop in Mercersburgh, a general assortment of coarse and fine hats, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, and gives a generous price for good wool, peltry, &c.

JOHN M'MURDY.

Mercersburgh, May 1, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of Peter Ankeney, in Bedford county, Milford township, a white and red spotted COW, with both horns bored, and a halfpenny cut under the left ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. June 12.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons who have mortgaged their estates to the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that their payments were due on the first day of November last; therefore, all those persons who are now found delinquent, will be proceeded against as the law directs, unless payments are made immediately.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
ROBERT SMITH, } Trustees.
ROWLAND EVANS,

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788.

N. B. The Loan Office is now kept in the State house up stairs, Philadelphia.

BOATS

FOR SALE.

AT Elizabeth Town on the Monongahela, may now be had, Kentuck Boats of different dimensions; where also for the future, Boats of every construction and size may be had, at as low a price as any on these waters. To prevent the detention of travellers so frequent on this river, for want of boats, the proprietor has erected a Saw Mill and Boat Yard on the premises, where timber is plenty, and four of the best boat builders from Philadelphia, are constantly employed.

This town is situated on the east side of the Monongahela, between Red Stone Old Fort, and Pittsburgh, about an equal distance from each, and is six miles above the mouth of Yough; the place where it stands was formerly called the New Store. The best rout to it from Bedford, is by Bonnel's tavern, from thence the Glade road to Cherry's mill, thence to Budd's ferry on Yough, thence to captain Peterson's, and from thence a good road to Elizabeth town, where travellers may be accommodated with houses to deposit their goods in, and be supplied with provisions of every kind, at a reasonable price; another singular advantage attending this place is, that boats are never detained for want of water, having always enough to go into the Ohio, which is but twenty miles distant.

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A. TANNEHILL, Lieut. Col.

June 3, 1788.